BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

[VOL. III.] TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2396

ALL Persons having demands on WM. NEWNHAM, Esq. returning to England, are requested to prefer them forthwith.

Bombay, 15th December, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that GEORGE GREIG JOHNSTON, Esq., is authorised by us to transact our business, and to sign our firm per procuration.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders (post paid) accompanied by Samples (carriage paid) for the supply of the following Wine and Spirits, for the Regimental Canteen of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons for a period of twelve months, commencing on the first day of February 1835, and ending on the 31st day of January 1836, will be received by the Quarter Master on or before the 12th day of January next.

Port Wine.....Per dozen.
Cognac Brandy.....Per gallon.
Jamaica Rum.....Per do.
Hollands Gin.....Per do.

The above to be delivered at Kirkee—free of all expense—in such quantities as may from time to time be required, and to be at risk of the contractor till compared and passed by committee.

Inferior qualities will not be taken, and no deviation from the sample will be permitted.

Kirkee, December, 1834.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 17th Inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

300 dozens Pale Sherry, in cases of 3 dozen each, 300 dozens Allsopp's bottled Pale Ale—in prime order, 100 York Hams, a variety of Millinery, a few Ladies Bonnets, silk and straw, a superior Spanish Guitar, and sundry other goods; a few Plants in Tubs and Pots.

At Noon, a pair of steady well broke Carriage Horses, and any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 17th December, at Noon, will be sold at the Rooms of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO, two Saddle Horses—young and of good Caste. The property of an Officer who has no further occasion for them. Further particulars may be known on application to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 16th December, 1834.

SALE by auction.—On Thursday next, the 18th December, YATES AND CO. will sell by public auction, several bales of coarse and fine Woolens; colors dark blue, sky do. green, scarlet and black, 300 pieces of Cambrics, a large assortment of Hardware, comprizing Hammers, Chissels, Planes, Copper, and Iron tacks, Nails, Gimblets, Screws, Files, &c. &c. and Hanging Lamps.

Also, will be sold—A quantity of white and colored Waistcoating; very neat and rich patterns. Strong Cantoon for riding trowsers, and some beautiful imitation Surat Parsee trowsers; and, without reserve, about 600 dozens of London bottled Sherry, 50 dozen of Brown Stout. Musters of the Wine may be had on application.

Terms of the above sale—ready money, and the lots to be cleared away within 15 days, or be resold at the risk of the Purchaser.

YATES AND CO., have received for Sale new Regulation Shacoes, Military Gloves, and Regulation Stocks.

Meadows Street.

FOR Sale. the following fresh imported stores:—

New Vermicelli, Macaroni, Milk Chocolate, Chrystal Vincajee, Carraway Seeds, Lemon Pickle, West Indian Arrow Root, Tapioca, Oatmeal, Sauces and Pickles of every description, Champaigne Brandy, English do. in pints, Anchovies in oil, Tarragon Vinegar, new Elderberry wine, bottled Fruits, Cheese, Scotch and Irish Whisky, London double Brown Stout, Lancashire Ale; also Cochin Candles, Fiddles, fishing Rods and Lines, a large assortment of water Filterers, Hungary, Honey, and Lavender water, Capillaire, Spiced rounds of Beef, Spiced Salmon, &c. &c.

And per *Lady Gordon*—2 Bull Terriers. Apply to YATES, AND CO.

NOTICE.

ANY person having LIONS, TIGERS, or any other description of wild animals may hear of purchasers, by applying to YATES, AND Co.

Meadows Street, 16th Dec.

FOR Sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and CO of London, may be had on application to the undersigned in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice, and from parties at Outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART and CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,

Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.

TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.

Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ કંતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેહલ શાકી કરનારને શાતાકે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજ લો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી શાંને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જહો કુમેશાંનાં શારેશાતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ ટલે શારાશારી ઉતરેકે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગારેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાંણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની કાડવા નો જે શારેશાતો કુતો તે કુવેપકે કાડી નાંખે એકે ને બધો જહો એકંદર એકદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોજ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એકે ચારશા પનચોતેરથીબી અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરી ની મુકી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર શારેશાતા પરમાંણે શારકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

આવતા કેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જહાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાંનીએ બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ ૩ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએને દીને શારકારની વખારોમોથી નહી ઉચકી લહજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરા કટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેહલ શાકી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ❀

જે—કાલકીકોટ

તરાવેનકોરની શારકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ આલપકે તારીખ ૧૫ મી શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

PURSUANT to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on the 30th day of September, 1834, made in a certain cause, (wherein GABRIEL VRIGNON is Complainant, and ALEXANDER COLVIN AND CO. are Defendants, and in another cause); the Creditors and Legatees of JOSEPH BARRETTO, Senor, JOSEPH BARRETTO, Junior, and EDWARD BRIGHTMAN, are at liberty and are hereby required to come, on or before the 31st day of December 1835, before George Money, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof, they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court, made in the above causes, on the 24th day of December, 1830.

G. MONEY, *Master.*

Calcutta, Court House,
Master's Office, the 20th Oct. 1834.

WANTED—A Steady Man that is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of a Native Hospital Assistant, and writes a plain good hand. Caste no objection;—for further particulars, apply at the Courier Office.

Courier Office, 15th Dec., 1834.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS,

LEGGETT AND CO., take this early opportunity of suggesting to their customers and the public, that all orders for PLUMB CAKES should be forwarded to them by the evening of the 23d, and for MINCE PIES and other PASTRY, by 9 o'clock on Christmas Eve.

Bombay 15th December, 1834.

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, Tons, 400 W. MARLEY, Commander, has a poop and superior accommodations, and will sail the 1st January next. Apply to Capt. MARLEY, at the office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE new Ship WILLIAM NICOL, THOMAS KINCAID, Commander; has been expressly fitted for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 14th January. Apply to Capt. KINCAID, at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co. where plans of the accommodation can be seen.

Rampart Row, 16th December, 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ARRIVALS.

Captain John Jopp, Engineers, from the Deccan.
Bt. Cap. R. S. Ridge, 13th Lt. Dragoons, from Bangalore.
Lieutenant Rawlinson, European Rt. from Poonah.
Capt. T. B. Jervis, Engineers, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Dr J. A. Maxwell, to England.
Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, E Regt. to Poonah.
Major Leighton, 14th Regt. to England.
Lieut. Cotgrave, Artillery, to do.
Capt. Crawford, H. M. 6th Regt. to Khandallah.
Lieut. G. C. Stockley 7th Regt. to England.
Lieutenant Crofton, H. M. 6th Rt. to England.
Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th Regt. to do.
Capt. W. Burnett, E. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTICE OCCURRENCES.

At Poona, on Wednesday, the 10th Inst. the wife of Mr. Conductor E. C. Bean, of the Army Commissariat, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Negapatam, on the 20th November, the Lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq. of a Son. At Trevandrum, on the 20th November, the Lady of Captain Montague Perreau, 1st Regiment N. I. of a Son. At Bellary, on the 23d November, the Lady of Captain William Bremner, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter. On Saturday, the 29th November, the Lady of W. H. Rose, Esq. Solicitor, of a Daughter. At Trichinopoly, on the 12th November, Mrs. S. Gaynor, wife of senior Assistant Revenue Surveyor S. J. Gaynor, of a Daughter. On Saturday night, the 22d November, Mrs. Maria Court, the wife of Mr. J. H. Court of a Son. At Rayapettah, on the morning of the 28th Nov. the Wife of Mr. Basil Wilkins, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 14th November, William Bedingtonfield, the infant Son of Captain Hyslop, of the Artillery. At Combaconum, early on the morning of the 15th October, after a painful and largering illness of 8 months in the exercise of a pious resignation to the dispensations of Divine Providence, Lieutenant William Frederic Nixon, of the Travancore Nair Brigade, aged 35 years, and 3 months. At Amboorpett, on the evening of the 26th November, Richard Rickards, Esq. Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Bandah, on the 15th November, the Lady of Henry Byng Harrington, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Daughter. At Tavoy, on the 6th October, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon A. Wight, of a Daughter. At Sultanpoor, Benares, on the 22d November, the Lady of Captain J. L. Tottenham, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son, still born.

MARRIAGE.—Nov. 9 At the Principal Catholic Church, by the most Reverend the Vicar Apostolic, Mr. Cherie, N. M. Latur, to Miss Caroline S. M. Heberlet.

DEATHS.—At Isherah, on the 27th November, Delphine Mauie Roussac, Daughter of the late E. A. Roussac, Esq., aged 16 years and 8 months. At Calcutta, on the 27th November, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs Lambrick, aged 1 month and 8 days. At Singitolah, Malde, on the 11th November, Donald Andrew Taylor, Esq., aged 19 years. At Kishnaghur on the 25th November, T. V. Newton, Esq., of the Bowsing concern.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

December 13th—His Majesty's Ship Melville, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. Naval Commander in Chief. Henry Hart, Esq., Captain, from Sea.

— Grab Brig Pittamber Savoy, Dadabhoy Coonverjee, Naiquedah, from Siam 6th, and Singapoor 28th October.

— 14th. Ship Futtay Salam, Joseph Keys, Master, from China 23d October. Left Singapoor 8th Nov.

Passengers.—5 Parsees, 7 Arabs, and 5 Mussulmen.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 14th. Ship Boyne, W. S. Stockley, Master, to London.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP—Melville.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Gilmore, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings, Lady Raffles, and Lady Gordon.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, Fattel Raymon, Charlotte, John Adam, Charles Forbes, Lowjee Family, Futtay Raymon, Gopaul Khistna, Pittamber Savoy, and Futtay Salam.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Nassareth Shaw.
FRENCH.—Theodore Eugene.

THE COURIER

TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1834.

H. M. S. *Melville*, with Sir John Gore, arrived on Saturday from Colombo.—The *Winchester*, with Sir B. Capel was to sail about the 1st of October from Portsmouth, and may therefore be expected in a few weeks. Soon after her arrival, the *Melville*, we understand, with Lord Clare, will sail for the Mauritius and England.

An article which we have extracted to-day from the *Mofussil Ukhbar*, gives a new aspect to the state of affairs in the Punjaub. The last accounts from that quarter showed that Runjeet Sing, after having taken advantage of the late contest for sovereignty among the Afghans to seize Peshawur, had turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of Dost Mahomed Khan on the violation of his dominions, and had even treated with contempt a threat to which the latter had resorted of driving the Sikhs from their new acquisitions. The result of this, we believe, as it is reported, was little anticipated on this side of the Indus. The Afghan rulers, though successful against Shah Sujah, were supposed to be disunited and weak, and unaided by European science and discipline, to be any thing but a match for their formidable opponent with his regular troops. This too must have been the opinion of Runjeet Sing himself; for since the rupture with Dost Mahomed, he seems to have despatched the force at Peshawur against him, and to have resolved even upon taking possession of Caubul.—A battle has since taken place, and, according to the reports at Agra, has terminated in the complete discomfiture of the Sikhs, and the destruction of three thousand of their troops. Peshawur, therefore, and the Afghan provinces in the neighbourhood, have in all probability been retaken before this, as they contain no places in which a defeated army could offer much resistance.

Under these circumstances the views of the Afghan rulers become a matter of considerable importance to the British Government. The contest they have entered into so successfully will probably continue for some time longer; as it will no doubt be kept up by the Sikhs to preserve their reputation in arms, as much as to regain the territory in dispute. And should the latter be again defeated, the victors will no doubt be tempted to reclaim some of the long lost provinces of the Afghan monarchy, and thus bring their frontier nearer our boundaries. While, on the other hand, should the contrary take place, the effect will be to increase Runjeet Sing's power to a considerable and perhaps even alarming extent.—Let the struggle, however, between the two great powers on our north-west frontier terminate as it may, our interests in that quarter, cannot but be materially affected by it—a circumstance, which points out the necessity of their being more closely watched than they have hitherto been. How it has happened, indeed, that, while we have had residents at Ava, and Nepaul, and Bagdad, and when even Socotra is considered of sufficient importance to warrant an expensive establishment, such a country as Caubul, of consequence both in a military and commercial point of view, should have been totally overlooked by

the Indian Government since the time of Mr. Elphinstone's mission, when its importance was fully appreciated, is a circumstance which is not easily accounted for.

We have recently been favored with a copy of the minutes of evidence before the Parliamentary committee on steam navigation, but have not yet had time to make any extracts from it. The document is extremely voluminous, and contains, together with a vast deal of information on the Red Sea route, and the general subject of marine steam communication, the reports and opinions of a great variety of individuals or the navigation of the Euphrates. The question, however, as to the feasibility of this route, is still we think left in a state of great uncertainty; so much so, indeed, that but for the important commercial and political advantages which the river, if opened, will afford, we should have wondered at the resolution of the committee in favor of its being tried. We have, it is true, the opinion of Captain Chesney, who has surveyed a considerable portion of the river, and of Mr. Laird, an engineer of great experience, and one of those who proceeded with the Landers in a steamer up the Niger, in favor of the undertaking. Several others, too, speak favorably of it. But on the other hand nearly an equal number, with Sir Pulteney Malcolm and Lord Dundonnald—both first rate authorities—at their head, are decidedly against it; the former on account of the physical obstructions to be overcome, the latter, on account of the moral ones, such as the unsettled state of the country to be passed through.—Be the result of the experiment, however, what it may, it is satisfactory to think that some good at least must arise from it—the Euphrates at all events will be thoroughly explored, and should it prove unfavorable for the object in view, the boats used for the purpose will be available for the Indus, on which they are much wanted, and where there is no doubt of their answering.

We shall take an early opportunity to extract the more important parts of the evidence, and shall merely observe, in the mean time, that from the general drift of the questions and answers throughout, and the nature of the estimates brought forward, which all relate to Bombay, and Bombay exclusively, it is most satisfactory to think that a correct view of their subject, as far as India is concerned, was taken by the committee.

CALCUTTA.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

The Dinner given yesterday to Sir Charles Metcalfe went of remarkably well. Six tables were laid out for (we understand) 270, the number of tickets issued, and upwards of 250 persons sat down at the festive board. The Chair was ably filled by Sir John Grant, and the party was kept up till a very late hour.

1st. Toast—The King—tune *God save the King*, played by 65 musicians of the Governor General's and Dum-Dum Bands, and the Band of the 4th Regiment.

2d Toast—Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Chairman prefaced this toast by reading the following letter from Lord William Bentinck, whose absence he much regretted.

"*Barrackpore, Nov. 27th*, 1834.

"My Dear Sir John,—I have to request that as chairman, you will do me the favour to express to the Subscribers to the entertainment to be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe to-morrow, the expression of my great regret, that the effects of my late illness compels me to forego the pleasure I had contemplated from the acceptance of their invitation.

At the preliminary meeting, you are stated to have expressed your willingness to take part in a proceeding which as being unconnected with political matters, could in no way interfere with your official character. It is true, that the present entertainment has no such object in view; but I should be sorry, at the same time, to think that the public services of the individual were entirely excluded from the consideration which has led to this marked exhibition of esteem and respect.

It happens unfortunately for those who honestly administer the affairs of this country, that neither their motives nor their acts come officially before the public eye; but the present case may be deemed, in some degree, an exception to the general rule, because during the long period that Sir Charles Metcalfe has filled in succession the first appointments under the local Government, one general conviction prevails as to the purity, honor and success of his conduct, as well as of his just title to the highest distinctions which have been lately conferred upon him, by the home authorities.

I had hoped upon the present occasion to have in person expressed my concurrence in this general conviction. My connection with Sir Charles Metcalfe in Council during more than six years ought to make me the best of witnesses, unless indeed friendship should have blinded me and conquered my detestation of flattery, which, I trust, is not the case. I therefore unhesitatingly declare that whether in private or public life, I never met with the individual whose integrity, liberality of sentiment and delicacy of mind, excited in a greater degree my respect and admiration. The State never had a more able and upright Councillor, nor any Governor General a more valuable and independent assistant and friend; and if during the same period, any merit can be claimed for the principle by which the Indian Government has been guided, to Sir Charles must the full share be assigned.

Neither has the access which my situation has given me to the public records and to past transactions led me to form a less favourable opinion of his preceding career, I need not enter into particulars. Suffice it to express my sincere impression that among all the Statesmen who since my first connection with India have best served their country and have most exalted its reputation and interests in the East, Webb, Close, Sir Arthur Wellesley, Elphinstone, Munro and Malcolm, equal rank and equal honor, ought to be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

I have been induced to say so much from an anxiety that the private virtues of this eminent Individual, great as they are, should not obscure or cast in the shade his public merits, which are of infinitely more importance to our country. An example like this cannot be too prominently brought forward, not only for general imitation, but to extort, if possible, from the lamentable apathy of our countrymen at home, towards this large and valuable portion of the Empire, the same degree of respect and honor for the servants of the State in India, which are so freely and generously granted to those who distinguish themselves in every other part of the globe.

I remain, my dear Sir John, sincerely yours,
W. C. BENTINCK."

Referring to what he had said at the Meeting as to his not considering it decorous for himself to express opinions upon public measures, Sir John Grant avoided any allusion thereto, but paid a high compliment to the benevolence and other virtues of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

In allusion to the early career of Sir Charles Metcalfe, he complimented the discrimination of Lord Wellesley in choosing for his assistants in the Government office at the same time, such men as Bayley, Elphinstone, Adam, Jenkins, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who had all of them risen to the highest distinction; and then dexterously complimented Sir Charles upon being now destined to govern in those provinces of India which had been the scene of his first entrance into public life with Lord Lake.

Sir Charles Metcalfe with much feeling returned thanks in a very neat address. The honor done him he had not expected.

The following toasts were afterwards given in succession. The Queen and Royal Family—The Governor General—The Navy—His Majesty's Army—Sir Frederick Adam—Mr. Blunt and the Council of India—Mr. Macaulay—Lady William Bentinck and the Ladies—The Indian Army—The Civil Service—Mr. Pearson and the Bar—The Happy Union between France and England—(this in compliment to General Allard who returned thanks in French.)—The Merchants of Calcutta—The Chairman (proposed by Sir Charles Metcalfe)—which toasts were severally acknowledged with appropriate speeches from Sir Frederick Adam, Mr. Macaulay, General Brown, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Pearson and Sir John Grant.

Upon the retirement of the distinguished guests, the Chairman, and a great portion of the company Brigadier Brown was called to the chair, and the festivities of the evening were renewed and continued to a late hour. The toasts celebrated during this interval, with all due honors and appropriate speeches and replies were—

General Watson,—Colonel Bartley, and H. M. 49th Regt.,—Mr. H. T. Prinsep and the Secretaries to Govt.—M. Ritchy, Judge of the Chandernagore Civil Court, who made an animated reply in French,—Mr. Prinsep,—and several other toasts, of which the increased hilarity of the moment prevented our reporter from holding a distinct recollection.—*Calcutta Courier, 29th Nov.*

AGRA.

A report has reached us that the Sikh Raja had, irritated perhaps at what he may have considered the contumacy displayed in the offensive bearing of Dost Mohummud, sent a force to chastize the sturdy Afghan. The command of the force was given to No Nihal Singh; the son of Koor Kurk Singh, the youthful conqueror of Peshawar and heir presumptive to the Sikh throne. The Afghan according to the custom of his country, arrayed himself in the yellow vesture of war and hastened to oppose the army of Runjeet. The battle which succeeded terminated in the total discomfiture of the Sikhs, 3000 of whom were slain in the contest. What must render the defeat still more disastrious in the eyes (to speak correctly we might say the eye) of Runjeet, is the loss of No Nihal Singh, the fond hope of Lahore and the favourite grandson of the old chief, and whom he intended should succeed him. If the report, that such a victory has been gained by the Afghan republican be true, it will affect materially the political condition of the Punjab. It will give existence to another power which, directed by the Cabul Ruler, will check the ambitious designs of the dispirited Sikhs, and prevent that extension of dominion which is evidently the object of Runjeet's policy. To Cabul its results must be particularly important; the liberal and active mind of its ruler, now that he finds his power established, will be turned towards improving the condition of his country and forming what never could take place under the despotic Sikh, a mild and humane government, and thus sow the seeds of early civiliation.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, November 29.*

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF OUDE.

(*From the Cawnpore Examiner.*)

We hear from an eye witness of the marriage festivities which took place last Saturday night, that they were not wanting in the usual Lucknow splendours. His Majesty in his cards of invitation had mentioned the Prime Minister's house as the place of assemblage and half past 8 o'clock as his dinner time. Accordingly soon after that fashionable hour had arrived, the motly groups, whom he had honored by his commands, began to fill the large banquetting hall and adjacent varandahs and drawing rooms of Nawab Roshun Uddowla's superb mansion. The King had kindly sent his own carriages to fetch those of his military and fair guests who lived in Cantonments, while the handsome equipages of Colonel Low brought the Residency Party. The whole line of road from the Residency to the Minister's palace, a distance of a mile, was one blaze of light, but our friend remarks that after all in the matter of mere street-illumination, the gaseous brilliancy of Oxford Street nocturnally, excels all that the innumerable little earthen jars of oil stuck about the Lucknow bamboo frames could effect.

The Court-Yard in front of the house was rather too full of small mean lantern looking lamps placed on the ground, but even before the King's arrival the view from the verandah was very fine, owing to the picturesque grouping of elephants, horses, and people, who filled its whole space. Nothing could be grander than the approach and entrance of the Royal Suwaree, first, elephant after elephant splendidly caparisoned, then a small band of scarlet dressed shuttur suwars on their camels drew up, then the King's led horses, all beautiful creatures and perfectly trained unto fearlessness, notwithstanding the immense number of elephants and camels, the unceasing flash and din of Artillery, and at last the Royal elephant bearing in its magnificent howdah the sacred persons of the asylum of the world, and of the worthy representative of the British Government, followed by as large trains as preceded it. The Cavalry and Body-guard were particularly and unusually well-dressed on this occasion.

His Majesty was carried up the steps into the house in a very splendid silver Toujon, and then escorted into the banquetting hall by the Resident and Col. Brooke, the Commander of the Oude forces. The band of music then struck up and the King took his seat in the middle of the long dinner table, which ran the whole length of the room: the Prime Minister and a large train of pages and attendants standing behind him. His aid-de-Camps (whose uniforms are most showy) sitting on the right and left of Colonel Low and Colonel Brooke, the immediate supporters of Royalty.

The dinner and desert Services, plate and china, were very handsome, and all marked with the Kings crest and arms,—the feast itself was laid out in the most approved Lord Mayor or rather Anglo Indian—Ball-Supper style, the material being apparently excellent in quality and enough in quantity to have satisfied the craving maws of a thousand Aldermen. The tables groaned under the weight of ponderous victuals, and as most people had dined before, very little relief was given to it by consumption. The roast beef of old England vied with the pillaus and kabobs of Hindoostan, and side by side with the elaborate *do pyazeh* curries of the mussulman Bawurchee smiled the piquant *pates des huitres* of His Majesty's French Artiste. The wines (not of Shiraz, but of Xeres and Bordeaux) were well cooled, but so alas! was the dinner owing to the circumstance of its having been placed on the table three quarters of an hour before the covers had been removed at the royal arrival.—The King on this occasion discarded his usual European costume and while his body was muffled up in swaddling clothes of a most gorgeous kincob, only equalled in glitter by that of the minister, his countenance was half and sometimes wholly hidden by the envious interposition of a silver tinsel Veil which dropped down modestly over the Royal features. This veil which was a most distressing encumbrance (as the son of the minister who had to lift it up whenever the king wished to turn the light of his countenance on any of his guests, must have found out,) was put on in conformity to some Mahommedan custom which on marriage occasions commands that, the true believers should "blush unseen"—altogether it had a most awkward effect and the king, Resident, and every body seemed to wish it removed and cast into the depths of the sea. His Majesty was very affable and appeared as happy as a Bridegroom should be; a little English boy who sat near him, the son of a military gentlemen, was half-killed by his kindness, as he regularly stuffed him with cakes and sweetmeats, to some ladies he bowed most courteously and sent dishes to those of his European and native guests whom he delighted to honor. At length he and the Resident dropped their Hookahs the peacock tail chowries were agitated over the august head with double violence, the English and native Bands redoubled their discord, the khidmatgars and massalchis rushed like harpies at the viands and carried them away in their comerbunds, and in a few moments the whole party with the king seated in the middle, found themselves in the spacious verandah, looking out on a display of Fireworks. The Pyrotechnical part of the entertainment was the least splendid of any, inasmuch as it wanted variety, although there was no lack of sparks, noise and smoke. Right in front of the Royal seat was written in characters "God save the King, Colonel John Low Resident of Lucknow" six fire balloons were sent off to rival the moon and mock at the stars, there were no rockets.

The King at last gave the signal for rising, and every body followed him to the great drawing room to pay their salams. The ladies were first introduced and endowed with the usual silver garlands and received on their delicate handkerchiefs drops of Atter from the kingly hands. The Gentlemen underwent the same ceremony and than the king at last left the the side of Colonel Low who had never quitted his charge for an instant during the whole night and retired into the inner apartment while the guests dispersed just in time, to escape the violation of the Sabbath. We hear that His Majesty did not bring home his bride to his own palace till near dawn, the cannon roared dreadfully all night and so ended this great Tamasha and the marriage of the Asylum of the world may it be auspicious!

The feud between the King and the Padsha Begum appears now to be drawing rapidly to a crisis, matters have taken such a serious turn within the last few days, that as a dernier resource. His Majesty has determined upon an appeal to arms in order to get rid of the Begum *nolens volens*. An actual assault of the Lady's apartment is now only deferred until the effect of a well planned blockade has been tried; to give the operation every chance of success, orders were issued prohibiting any communication with the Begum or her followers on any pretence whatever, under penalty of severe punishment, and several of the most Chivalrous of the Courtiers, were directed to see that no supplies of any kind were permitted into the Garrison. The business of the seige is now going on favourably, the inmates of the Garrison have been two whole days without food, but their stamina is still unimpaired for neither the Lady nor her people shew the least disposition as yet towards capitulating; last evening the Begum desired all her followers to set up a loud shout of "Dohya Company" in the hope of causing a diversion in behalf of the Garrison, the order was complied with by one general stentorian yell so piercing that (like the music of the *spears*) it threatened to penetrate the innermost recesses of the Residency much to the horror of the besiegers; His Majesty upon hearing the outcry desired that a troop of kettledrums and trumpets should proceed forthwith and *oulnoise* the clamorous inmates of the beleaguered Zenana, the result was a "most confounded confusion" that nearly scared the good people of Lucknow out of their seven senses, and for a time made them believe that either the Russians or old Chos had come again to a certainty.—In my next despatch I shall be able to communicate the termination and result of the seige.

Colonel Du-Bois is about to be sent on a mission to England with presents of value for His Majesty King William; why, or wherefore deponent saveth not; this much I can state—that the Palace yard retainers are in excessive tribulation and vexation of spirit touching the intended transfer of the Oudh territory to the rule of John Sahib Bahador.

—Astrologers are in great [illegible] lace for the purpose of consult[illegible] thereby ascertaining the correct[illegible] threatened eclipse. A great variety [illegible] vail upon the probable period of the [illegible] but lest it might come upon the "faith[illegible] unexpected moment "like a thief in the [illegible] every proper precaution is being adopted. [illegible] quantum of Letters and Urzees are now in a [illegible] of concoction and ready to be fired off at "[illegible] Uncle" or his colleagues at the shortest possib[illegible] notice.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MINISTRY.

The Liberal Members of the Cabinet, supported as they are by the House of Commons, and as they may be, if they act up to their principles, by the Nation, have clearly the game in their own hands. We think that they have a numerical majority in the Cabinet—certainly, if our classification be correct. The following may be reckoned Liberals—

Lord Althorp,
Mr. Spring Rice,
Mr. Abercromby.
Mr. Charles Grant.
Mr. Ellice,
Lord Duncannon,
Sir John Hobhouse,

And surely we may add Lord John Russel,
The following the Whigs—

Lord Melbourne,
Lord Carlisle,
Lord Holland,
Lord Lansdowne,
Lord Auckland.

Two still remain, who may fairly be presumed to go along with the majority, of whatever complexion the policy of that majority may happen to be. They are

Lord Brougham,
Lord Palmerston.

Of fifteen members, then, eight may be reckoned as Liberals. But we are unwilling to class Lords Melbourne and Holland, or even Lord Auckland, among the Obstructives. Perhaps it will appear that they have sinned with Earl Grey more from personal feeling than a sincere approbation of his recent policy. As for Lord Carlisle, we presume that he is a Whig; but he never opens his mouth in Parliament, and his official acts are utterly unknown to the public, who pay for the honour of his countenance in the Cabinet. The Marquis of Lansdowne leans staunch to Toryism; and Lords Brougham and Palmerston are statesmen who will never, if they can help it, abandon their Sovereign's service. The result, however, is, that at the worst, the Liberals, if they are true to themselves, can outvote their opponents united; and the fact of theirs being the popular party, will always give them vast additional influence. It is plain, therefore, that Liberalism has been advanced by the late changes. The additions to the Cabinet are likewise worthy of praise. Every one speaks well of Lord Duncannon. He is beloved in Ireland, and esteemed everywhere, as an upright, amiable, and clearheaded, though by no means brilliant, person. Mr. O'Connell, and the Irish Members generally, are pleased with this appointment. Sir John Hobhouse is well known as clever, accomplished, and industrious. His powers of speech will be of service in debate; and will be much needed, for the crack orators are all on the Opposition benches. Sir John has now an opportunity of recovering the false step which ruined him in Westminster: it remains to be seen whether he will make a good use of it.—*Spectator, July 19.*

DEMORALIZED STATE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Ellice has informed the House of Commons, that "in the last two years one-fifth of the whole Army on English stations has passed through the public goals. One-fifth in two years is the same as the tenth annually. With this fact in view, Mr. Ellice might well say, that "we had arrived at a pass in military discipline which required the most sober and serious consideration." But, in order to see the full force of the statement, we must compare the condition of the Army, as regards crime, with that of the non-military population.

The total number of commitments for crime in England and Wales may be taken, in round numbers, at twenty thousand annually. If this is thought to be a little under the mark for the last year, the returns for which we have not at hand, it should be borne in mind, that the commitments of soldiers are therein included, and that the floggings and other modes of punishing the military are not taken into Mr. Ellice's calculation; for he expressly says, that one fifth had *passed through the goals* in two years. The population of England and Wales is about fourteen millions; and if we deduct from that amount four millions for infants and persons in the eye of the law incapable of crime,—a very liberal deduction certainly,—we shall find that *one out of every five hundred* of the civil population, *and one out of every ten* of the military, are annually committed for crimes. This exhibits the demoralization of the Army in its frightful enormity. It is quite manifest that the system on which it is governed cannot be changed too soon. All the fine talk we hear occasionally about the admirable management at the Horse Guards, is worth nothing in opposition to the appalling facts mentioned by Mr. Ellice.

Military men are excessively touchy when "civilians" meddle with their department. But the absolute necessity of the case will compel interference from without, seeing that the internal administration of the Army is so extremely defective. It is mere nonsense to impute the increase of crime in the soldiery to the diminution of flogging; for it is notorious that a flogging Colonel has always the most disorderly regiment, and that a man once flogged becomes callous to shame and a worthless vagabond. Neither is it to be attributed to the restriction of the number of lashes inflicted! for three

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[redacted] savage a punish- [redacted]mmanding officer so [redacted]times lately been struck [redacted]urgeon has put a stop to [redacted]a hundred and fifty or two [redacted]ve been laid on, whereas former- [redacted]ever found it necessary to interfere [redacted]ives of the poor victims until double [redacted]r had been given. The fact is, that the [redacted] are now more frequently changed, and [redacted]ilfully trained to the performance of their [redacted] duty. It is therefore necessary to prove, that floggings are really less severe, before the increase of crime can be attributed to the regulations lately forced upon the Horse Guards by public opinion.

There is no occasion to beat about for the causes which have rendered our Army such a receptacle and nursery for the depraved.

According to the aristocratic system on which promotions are regulated, no active, ambitious young man of the lower ranks, can hope to rise above the post of sergeant. The higher stations in the Army are monopolized by lords and gentlemen, who would not for the world associate with a plebean. This is sufficient of itself to deter the men most valuable for the service from enlisting. Bonaparte understood the method of turning to good account the ambition of men in humble life, better than our aristocratic rulers. We have been told on good authority, though we do not recollect to have seen it stated in print, that for some nights previous to his last departure from Paris to join his army at Waterloo, he employed himself in making out lists of the common soldiers and lower classes of officers, whom he intended to advance from the ranks immediately after his expected victory—as the surest method of recruiting his army with the best men in France.

The liability to flogging, on the complaint of a perhaps drunken officer, is also an excellent reason for keeping men of good character and proper feeling from the Army.

Then, idleness is the root of all evil: and in time of peace soldiers are emphatically lazy, their most laborious duties being little better than monotonous trifling. How can we expect such men, as our absurd and vicious system compels us to fill the ranks with, to resist those temptations to which so many of their half-pay officers yield—as the Police records of the Metropolis testify. Until some means are invented of providing useful and agreeable employment to the military in time of peace, they will continue to be drunken, dissolute, quarrelsome, and thievish—ay, even although better men in the first instance were induced to inlist, than are entrapped into the service at present. Human nature cannot resist the temptations to [redacted] want of rational and profitable employment subjects soldiers.

We cannot avoid the conclusion, from the admitted facts respecting the state of the Army—that either the whole military system must be altered, and a less aristocratic and more sensible one adopted; or the Army itself *must be disbanded*. Such ruffians as the Secratary at War describes so large a proportion of the soldiery to be, ought not to be trusted with arms in their hands. They are formidable only to their unarmed fellow-subjects and paymasters. The House of Commons has the power in its own hands to effect reforms, in spite of the Duke and Lord Hill. This should be remembered when the next Estimates are brought forward: it reflects disgrace on the House, and on Mr. Ellice's administration, that it has escaped correction in the present session. What! shall we nurse and maintain some thousands of gaol-birds, in the uniform of soldiers, when, by proper management, respectable and well-behaved men can be had for the same money? Once open the upper ranks of the Army to all the deserving—establish the rule that promotion shall go by merit only—abolish cruel and disgusting punishments—and the finest young men in the country will be eager for the service which they now hold in fear and hatred. Surely 40,000 such as these would be a more affective force than twice the number of men so depraved and unruly as Mr. Ellice describes the British soldiery of the present day.—*Spectator, July* 21.

SPECTATOR. JULY 26, 1834.

Marshal SOULT has retired from the Presidency of the French Council. Various reasons are assigned for this step. One is, that M. HUMANN, the Finance Minister, absolutely refused to furnish the funds required by the Marshal for the military department, and that all his colleagues united in declaring that they would not support his estimates in the Chamber. Soult was obstinate: he would have his 400,000 men, and plenty of cash to feed, clothe, and pay them. As the King took part with the majority, the old General retired, in extreme dudgeon. Another version of the retirement implicates M. Thiers. Thiers is supposed to have had his own reasons for concealing the news conveyed by the telegraph of the arrival of Don Carlos: at any rate, the telegraph brought no information to his colleagues in the Cabinet; so Soult concluded that it was not well managed, and demanded that it should be placed under his control, as President of the Council. To this Thiers would not consent; and Soult immediately wrote a long letter to the King, detailing his past services, and requiring the dismissal of Thiers, as the sole condition on which he would retain his post. Louis Philip immediately wrote to inform him that his successor was appointed. And accordingly, Marshal Gerard was without delay installed in the offices of President and War Minister. Gerard is supposed to be a man of much more Liberal opinions than Soult; and his selection is regarded as an intimation of a change of policy to some extent on the part of Louis Philip. There are also other indications of a similar kind. The *Journal des Débats*, which is the organ of the Doctrinaires, and of the Ministry when the party of Guizot and his friends is uppermost in the Cabinet, contained an article on Wednesday last which has excited much attention. The necessity for a real session of the Chambers is admitted; the state of public affairs being such as to render the presence of the National Deputies at the seat of government indispensable. The Spanish question is declared to be no less a French question, and indeed that of "Constitutional Monarchies against the Absolute Monarchies of the Middle Ages." The inference drawn is, that France must interfere to crush the rebellion in Navarre and Biscay, which has been kept alive by Carlist and Tory money and intrigues. The effect of this article on the Funds was at once very considerable: the *Standard* suggests that perhaps it was written for that purpose. O. P. Q. attaches much greater importance to it; and we must refer to his Letter for some ingenious though sanguine speculation on the consequences of the altered policy of the French Government.

LETTERS FROM PARIS, BY O. P, Q.

ENCORE! THE GACHIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 23rd July, 1834.

SIR—In my last letter I dwelt at some length on the affairs of Spain. Today I must again allude to them; but I shall also examine with attention the other elements of this "*epouvantable gachis.*"

And first of all, let us attend to the admissions of our enemies. These are often more instructive and convincing, than even the better arguments of our friends. Well then, the *Journals des Debats*, —the journal of the Doctrinaires—of the Ghent-absconding Doctrinaires—the journal in which Guizot, Villemain, and the men of that *clique* have been writing for years—the journals of the Counter-Revolution—has come forward to-day to make its admissions—to ask pardon of the Opposition—to acknowledge that it was wrong, and that the Government was wrong too, and that the opposition was right in demanding that the French meet, *bonâ fide* meet, on the 31st of this month of July; and not merely meet to adjourn, as Thiers and Soult, and their confederates proposed, only a few weeks ago. But you shall hear the *Débats* itself; you shall listen to its own admission; you shall see how this renegade print now wishes to return to the Revolution and to the men of the Revolution, after having betrayed, insulted, imprisoned, and massacred them. Soult is turned out! Gerard, who fought in the streets of Paris against the soldiers of Charles the Tenth, is named President of the Council. The Opposition in the new Chambers is courted and flattered. The pacific promises and assurances of foreign powers turns out to be moonshine; and now the Doctrinares—impudent vagabonds that they are—cry aloud against the Counter-Revolutionary party, just as if its politics and opinions were those of the *Courier Francais, Journal du Commerce* or *National*. I have made use of a strong epithet when I have called these lying, tricking, cheating, Doctrinaires, "impudent vagabonds;" but I have done so advisedly—for they have vagabondized about for the last twenty years—have endeavoured to attach themselves to whatever party was most popular for the time being—have gained their living by dishonest practices; and now once more, in July 1834, perceiving that the Counter Revolution is in danger—that France is awakening from her sleep, and will soon utter a cry which shall make the earth tremble—are for turning completely round—are for attacking the very Counter-Revolution they have encouraged—and are hoping to save their places, their purses, and their positions, by shouting louder than the rest" *Vive la Liberté!* Vive la Revolution!" But I will not detain you longer from this article of the *Journal de Débats*. It is a memorable document. It will make the heads, hearts, and backs ache of the deluded *Juste Milieu*, who were deceived by the cry of "Peace, peace," when there was no peace.

"The events which have transpired have provided that the Opposition were right. We admit this without difficulty. It is right that the Chambers should meet on the 31st July; and that they should really, *bonâ fide* assemble. The Government did think, that in the midst of the general security, and at this epoch of the year, the greatest number of Deputies would not come to Paris; and that it was better to save some of them a useless journey, by warning them that there would be no session. *The Government made a mistake; and we were mistaken with the Government.* Events are proving, and have proved, that we have not yet arrived at that degree of security when it matters little whether a country has or has not a Chamber all ready for action. The session which is about to open on the 31st July may become a session most grave. The events of which Spain is the theatre—the change of the President of the Council in France—the Ministerial shock in England—render the presence and support of the Chambers necessary to the Government. We were then wrong. Let those who think themselves infallible triumph at this admission. We prefer to confess the fact, and to condemn ourselves. All *amour-propre* should always yield to the interests of the country; and it would be strange indeed that the avowal of an error should be considered surprising on the part of mere human prudence."

This I call "*gachis*," and the Doctrinaries are evidently chin-deep in it, and it is rising to their mouths and eyes. Poor Doctrinaires! No, no—we will not reproach you, for your want of "human prudence;" but we will reproach you for your obstinacy, your perversity, your inconsiderateness, and above all for your innate Jesuitical love of the principles of that Counter-Revolution which you now fear will crush you. But this is not all. After having declared, in the article from which I am extracting, that the "foreign portion" of the Spanish question is not that which is the most difficult, it observes—

"We must not deceive ourselves, or others. The question is a double one. In Spain, by the side of the purely Spanish question, there is another which is French. The Counter-Revolutianary party no longer makes civil war in La Vendée, where it has been so often defeated; but it makes it in Navarre, and in Biscay. It is there that this party will search out the Revolution; it is there it hopes to crush it; it is the Charter of 1830 which it menaces in the free institutions founded by the Queen of Spain: and it is to our Chambers it shows the bayonets of Don Carlos driving away the Cortes of Madrid. If the Counter-Revolutionary party carries its arms into Spain, it is because it thinks its game is more brilliant there than in France." ——"Spain is the field of battle; but France is the point aimed at. At Madrid, and at Paris, the question is the same—*it is that of Constitutional Monarchies against the Absolute Monarchies of the Middle Ages! ! !*"

To be sure it is: there is no doubt about it. But is this the *Débats* we are reading? or is it an article from Marrast in the *Tribune*, or from Armand Carrel in the *National*?——From neither. It is in the *Débats*—the leading article—the large-typed article—the protest of the Government of Louis Philip to justify an intervention in the affairs of Spain, But can it be so? .. .. I rub my eyes again and again; and look to see if "L. F. Bertin L'Aime" has really signed the *Dēbats* as "Le Redacteur en chef, Gerant responsable;" and I find that he has done so—and that in truth and earnest it is the *Dēbats*.

So, then, all the caresses lavished on Pozzo di Borgo have been in vain. So then, all the sacrifices made to M. d'Appony have been in vain. So then, all the humiliation which one French Minister of Foreign Affairs after another has submitted to since 1830, at the hands of M. de Werther, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has been in vain. So then, the Carlists and Royalists in France have been courted and flattered in vain. So then, the expulsion of the Police refugees from France, Belgium, and Switzerland, has been consented to in vain. So then, the persecutions to which the patriotic press and clubs of France have been subjected have all been in vain. So then, the refusal to unite Belgium and France, though Belgium offered the union, was made to gratify the Holy Alliance in vain. So then, the non-settlement of the Belgian question, by France and England, and the non termination of the conferrences as to that complicated matter, in order to curry favour with the King of Holland and the Court of St. Petersburg, have all been in vain. So then, the permission granted to the Emperor Nicholas (if not express and written, at least implied and matter-of-fact permission) to convert Poland into a mere Russian military province has been made in vain. So then, the backwardness of France and of England (I do not mean the People, but the Governments) to interfere, as they ought to have done, in the affairs of Germany at the Congress of Vienna, has all been in vain. So then, the scandalous neglect of the same Whig and Doctrinaire Governments to say to Russia "You shall not advance one step towards Constantinople," has been another concession made to Russia in vain. So then, all the laws passed in France against the liberty of the press, and the right of association in this country, have been passed to please foreign powers, and to gratify the Holy Alliance, in vain. So then, Italy has been humbled by France in vain; and Greece has been left to Russian dictation and influence in vain; and Switzerland has been left to be counselled to ask pardon of the King of Sardinia and of the Emperor of Austria in vain. Yes, yes; all this has been done in vain: and I am glad of it. I rejoice at it. I thank God on my bended knees that all these concessions have been made in vain; and I thank God that the enemies of liberty, the Whigs and the Doctrinaires of France and of England, are now compelled to admit that the question now to be decided, "is that of Constitutional Monarchies, against the Absolute Monarchies of the Middle Ages." There will be *another* question by-and-by—between *Republics and Constitutional Monarchies;*" but for the present, we will dispose of that which is on the *tapis*, and fight roundly and fairly the battle announced by the *Débats*.

Now all this is what I call "*gachis;*" and if ever in any country in the world a government was up to its eyes and ears in a slough of despondency and misery, that Government is certainly that of the French Doctrinaires.

Russia does not dream of being friendly with the Revolution of 1830. Austria does not dream of recognizing the Constitutions of Spain or of Portugal. Prussia has not the slightest idea of acknowledging the division of Belgium from Holland. These powers have been tricking for four years—gaining time—deluding the Court and the dynasty of Louis Philip—jesting and jeering with the Whigs and the House of Brunswick—and mocking, yes mocking the Palmerstons and the Talleyrands, the Greys and the Broglies of France and England. And now the battle to be fought "is that of Constitutional Monarchies against the Monarchies of the Middle Ages!"

But will the *Doctrinaires* be allowed to fight this battle? Will France trust such men as Persil, Thiers, de Rigny, and Guizot, with her interests in such a cause, and during such a conflict?—Certainly not! A cry will soon be heard in France, which shall not be uncertain—shall not be suspicious—shall not issue from the mouths of such ournals as the *Débats*, or from the pens of such writers as M. Bertin; but a cry of "EN AVANT" shall be raised, and the Revolution of 1830 shall attain its end.

This is the state of *gachis* in which France is placed,—her dearest interests, her most valued right integrity, her institutions, her liberties, all in jeopardy, and all in danger, in consequence of the anti-national march of her Government since March 1831. But will public feeling be revived? will public difference disappear? will the Doctrinaires, who have lavished for three years incessant praises on the "good faith" of the Holy Alliance, now be able to convince France that in this, as in other respects, the Government has been deceived? —I know not, but I think not. Public feeling and public energy will return; patriotism and revolutionary sentiment will come back; but wo to the Doctrinaires, in my opinion, when once the current shall set in: for when France shall find herself betrayed, oh then she will become a rampant and even most savage lion! This is the *gachis;* and the Doctrinaires are sweating blood with apprehension and horror. They will soon call on the Opposition to deliver and to save them; but then the Opposition must leave them to their fate, and abandon them to their destiny.

Nor is this all. The affairs of the East are more and more complicated. Russia will not yield. Russia is extending, hourly, her influence in Turkey, and in the whole of the South of Europe. Her naval forces are augmenting Her army and navy hold the Dardanelles in their power. Russia requires that England should diminish her naval forces in the Mediterranean, and that France should remain at home; whilst Labecke is sent to Paris to demand the expulsion of all Polish refugees. This is another element in the *gachis*.

Then come the affairs of Algiers—the cause of Donna Maria in Portugal—the occupation of Ancona by the French—the situation of Switzerland —and above all, the Belgian-Dutch discussion. On all of these, the Holy Alliance has determined *not* to yield. Don Miguel is to get back to Portugal, as Don Carlos was sent back to Spain. By this time he has probably left Genoa. The Legitimists of France and the Tories of England supply money *ad libitum*. Nothing in the shape of money is wanting. The King of Holland "assures his absent friends, that every thing is marching most satisfactorily;" and he renews his promise "never to yield." The French Government knows all this: and therefore it feels how stiff, how sticking, how vexatious and troublesome is this *gachis*.

Pozzo di Borgo, Werther, and D'Appony, have expressly told M. de Rigny, that if a French army shall enter Spain, there will be immediately a Prussian and Austrian army on the Rhine. Russian will avail herself of that moment to extend her Southern conquests; while Spain, if governed by Don Carlos (and this is not impossible), will agitate and annoy the Southern and Western provinces of France against the Charter of 1830 and in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux. A French national Ministry would then enter Spain 50,000 strong, to the tune of the *Marseillaise;* and from that moment Europe would be free!

But will the Doctrinaires do this?—No. Will the Whigs encourage this?—No. And yet they admit that the battle to be fought, "is that of Constitutional Monarchies, against the Monarchies of the Middle Ages! ! !"

This is the *gachis*. Such men as Gerard and Melbourne, Althorp and Humann, Duncannon and Duchatel, Guizot and Brougham, may be very successful in introducing us into such *gachis;* but will be wholly unable to extricate us from it. But the People of both countries will soon open their eyes—soon speak aloud; and then all this miserable *tripotage* will be at an end: for, spite of Whigs, and spite of Doctrinaires, the Revolution is marching in Europe.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

O. P. Q.

MARTIN AND HOWISON ON THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

As a work of reference, Mr. Martin's publication will be necessary to all libraries whose owners take an interest in Colonial affairs; for it contains information which cannot be procured elsewhere. It is also useful as conveying some general information on the history and government of each colony. Could we place that implicit reliance upon our author's conclusions which we are disposed to place in every thing relating to naked facts, we might extend the remark to the available capabilities of the soil, the peculiarities of the climate, and the present commercial uses of the natural productions. But we have great doubts respecting the exactness of his knowledge and the sobriety of his views. His descriptions of the characters and social manners of the people, and of the physical aspect of the countries, are minute, but somewhat tame and dry, notwithstanding an affectation of forcible writing. For pictures of nature and of life, we must turn to another writer—Howison—who has simultaneously exercised his pen on the subject of the Colonies, and who with admirable descriptive powers possesses the great advantage of having seen what he professes to describe; which we believe, as regards the West Indies, Mr. Martin has not.

The voyager coming from the northward experiences a delicious change of climate when he enters the sphere of the trade-winds. The air has no longer any harshness or asperity; it feels soft and fogs are unknown; the sea is but slightly agitated; and the mind partakes of the tranquillity of nature and becomes reconciled to the imprisonment of a ship. Columbus appear to have enjoyed all this in his first voyage, for we find the following remarks in his journal soon after he had got within the influence of the trade-wind, "The air was mild and delightful, and we wanted nothing but the song of the nightingale; and the sea was as smooth as a river." In another place he says, "The sea was like the river of Seville, thank God! the temperature was also as moderate as it is there in the middle of April, and the air was so fragrant that it was a pleasure to breathe."

In no part of the ocean are voyages attended with so much enjoyment as in the West Indian seas between November and May. The temperature of the air is then always regular and moderate; the sea-breeze blows steadily during the day, and the land wind succeeds it at night. No sooner does the vessel lose sight of no island than she comes in view of another; and she often finds herself in the midst of three or four of them; while hour after hour new scenes of beauty unfold themselves to the eye: here the rich and cultivated savannah is seen extending back from the shore; there forests, impenetrable by the sun, cover the plains and hills; or naked cliffs rise perpendicularly from the smooth beach, and the pinnacles of mountains appear far inland, their ridges sloping gradually to the edge of the sea, where the verdant mangroves conceal the strand, and are washed by the white surf of the advancing tide. * * *

Nowhere does the soil afford a greater variety of production, whether useful or luxurious. The forest abounds with valuable timber, the mountains supply exhaustless streams of excellent water, and the plains and vallies are, during the greater part of the year, covered with rich pastures. The cultivated savannas produce the maize or Indian corn, yielding two crops a year; and also rice and the best European vegetables. Plantations of sugar-cane extend over a large part of the country; and groves of coffee, cocoa, and cotton-trees flourish wherever they happen to be planted and nurs-

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ed by the hand of man. The gardens contain assemblages of the finest fruits in the world. In them the pine-apple, the mango, the orange, the avocado-pear, the gurva, the custard-apple, the banana, the sheddock, the fig, and the pomegranate, attract the attention, and equally delight the eye and gratify the taste. The cattle and other domestic animals of Europe, as may be supposed, thrive in such a country, and afford abundant supplies of food, in addition to the small game which is more or less plentiful in all the uncultivated districts.—*Howison*, Vol. II.

We subjoin a bit or two from the section on West Indian European society, especially in Jamaica. Besides the merit of the composition, it has an immediate interest. The reasons which Mr. Howison assigns for its superior elegance, are in part those by which the author of *England and America* accounts for the early and rapid prosperity of the settlement. The founders of the new colony of South Australia aim at producing a similar state of society by similar means—the *combination* of labour—with this advantage, that the labour will be free, not slavish. The striking point of difference in mind between the West Indians and the settlers of other colonies, is ascribed by Mr. Howison partly to the same causes. Australia will have a natural advantage: there will be no tropical climate to contend with.

Though most of the adventurers who first settled in Jamaica were persons of low origin and profligate habits, it was not long before many emigrants of a superior description began to flock to the island. The political troubles and dissensions in which the British nation was involved during the middle of the seventeenth century, induced many respectable families to seek an asylum abroad; and not a few of these chose Jamaica or Barbadoes for their homes; and bringing with them cultivated manners and liberal ideas, they formed communities of a grade and character which are never to be found in the new colonies of any nation in the present day. Nor did their change of condition lead to that degeneration of manners which usually attends the removal of men accustomed to the conveniences of civilized life to a sphere in which these do not exist, and where objects of absolute necessity must at first engage their minds, to the exclusion of those of ornament or mere agreeableness. For the planters had their estates cultivated by slaves, whose labours they merely superintended, instead of participating in them; and thus they enjoyed perhaps more leisure than they had done in their native country; while at the same time the extreme fruitfulness of the soil enabled them to obtain easily the necessaries of life, to exercise hospitality, and to dismiss from their minds all subordinate cares respecting their means of subsistence. Never before had any new colonists so few difficulties to encounter, or so little occasion for the exercise of patience and perseverance. Instead of finding their place of settlement embowered by forests and unfit for cultivation till the timber was felled and removed, they saw around them fertile and open savannas ready to be broken up by the hoe or the plough; a variety of fine fruits indigenous to the islands, grew in natural orchards; the interior of the country swarmed with wild cattle, which every man had a full liberty to hunt and kill for his own use; and a mild and agreeable climate rendered unnecessary the erection of substantial and expensive buildings either for residence or for storing the produce of the soil. Under such favourable circumstances the West Indian planters could scarcely fail to prosper; and from the absence of hardship or privation in the commencement of their career, doubtless resulted that buoyancy of disposition and liberal hospitality, and those social propensities, for which they were distinguished at a very early period, and have continued to be so ever since.

In comparing the character of the West Indian planters with that of other Europeans living in a similar climate, we perceive one striking point of difference, which it is more easy to describe then to account for. We are led by common observations to conclude that Europeans resident in tropical regions always lose either entirely or in a considerable degree, their physical and mental activity; and this more particularly if they are surrounded by slaves or obsequious attendants. The Dutch in the Eastern island slumber away their lives in unbroken quiescence, and never exercise their faculties except in performing those trival duties which belong to their official situations; the English inhabitants of Hindostan are languid and indolent, and slow of excitement; the Spaniards residing in the Philippines and in central America have the same character; and the inhabitants of the European establishments on the West coast of Africa equally experience the sedative and enfeebling effects of a hot climate. But the British West Indian forms a contrast to all these examples. Buoyant in disposition, active in his habits full of enterprise, jealous of his rights, devoted to business, and sensitive and spirited in all the relations of life, he is a totally different being from what we are accustomed to meet with anywhere else within the limits of the torrid zone. That monotony of ideas, languor of manner, and frigidity of expression, which are the general characteristics of European society in tropical climates are scarcely observable in the West Indies, where almost every one has an air of occupation and natural enjoyment, and where people appear to seek for sources of interest and excitement instead of idly waiting till these happen to present themselves.

It seems certain that the West Indians are in reality a happier set of men than other Europeans similarly situated, for they are seldom heard to make those complaints which have such universal currency amongst the residents of hot climates; they do not murmur at being exiled from their native land; they do not depreciate the region in which they abide, and vilify its inhabitants; nor do they torment themselves by calculating how long it will be before they can return to Europe. On the contrary, they rather affect a kind of *insousiance* in regard to such subjects, and are generally disposed to view their condition with complacency and satisfaction, instead of studying to find out reasons for being discontented. * * * * *

The West Indian planters, generally speaking, are men of intelligence, good sense, and liberal ideas; affecting no fantastic refinement, and at the same time, for the most part, destitute of that which is produced by a taste for literature and the cultivation of the fine arts. A considerable portion of their time is employed in the superintendence of their estates; and the pleasure to which they chiefly devote their leisure moments is that of social intercourse. They shine as convivial companions, and are never so happy as when exercising hospitality; which they do in a most agreeable and attractive style, whether as respects their personal deportment towards their guests, or the enjoyments and accommodations which they place at their disposal. Their tables are always abundant, and often luxurious; and never more so than when the materials which cover them are exclusively the products of the West Indian island.

Mr. MARTIN can afford no extracts equal to these either in ease, force, or effect. His forte is in a different way, and lies amongst figures and practical facts; though, like very moderate people, when he does break bounds, his speculations are somewhat of the wildest. Take his notions of Lunar influences, and let us no longer wonder at Milton's poetical "moon-struck madness", after Martin's closing prose.

In considering the climate of tropical countries, the influence of the moon seems to be entirely overlooked; and surely if the tides of the vast ocean are raised from their fathomless bed by lunar power, it is not too much to assert that the tides of the atmosphere are liable to a similar influence; this much is certain, that, in the low lands of tropical countries no attentive observer of nature will fail to witness the power exercised by the moon over the seasons, and also over animal and vegetable nature. As regards the latter, it may be stated that there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in Demerara in the year; for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches and descend to the roots. For example, the *wallaba* (a resinous tree, common in the Demerara woods, somewhat resembling mahogany), if cut down in the dark, a few days before the *new moon*, it is one of most durable woods in the world for house-building, posts, &c.; in that state, attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty it will be riven in the most jagged unequal manner that can be imagined; cut down another wallaba (that grew within a few yards of the former), at *full moon* and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness, or into staves for making casks; but, in this state, applied to house-building purposes, it speedily decays. Again, bamboos, as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, &c.: if cut at the dark moon, they will endure for ten or twelve years; thus is it with most, if not all, the forest trees. Of the effects of the moon on animal life, very many instances could be cited. I have seen in Africa the newly littered young perish in a few hours, at the mother's side, if exposed to the rays of full moon; fish become rapidly putrid; and meat, if left exposed incurable or unpreservable by salt; the mariner, heedlessly sleeping on deck, becoming afflicted with nyctolopia or night blindness; at times the face hideously swollen if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays; the maniac's paroxysms renewed with fearful vigour at the full and change, and the cold damp chill of the ague supervening on the ascendency of this apparently a ild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over this earth be studied: it is more powerful than is generally known.

The following calculation is curious, if true. The Englishman, it will be seen, indulges more in idleness than any other European, except the Spaniard, whom we reckon half a Moor; and does not work more days than the lowest in the scale. The German excels the Scot in labour, and equals him in drink. The statements respecting the cross-breeds—the Mulatto and the Mestize—accord in substance with Howison's account though they are somewhat contrary to the general opinion. The remarks on the "Free Negro" seem to spring from a person prejudiced in favour of slavery.

According to the testimony of Mr. Hillhouse, who has resided in the West Indies for many years, the following is the scale of life or occupation of the year, from the Line to the 20th of North latitude. I give it as the production of an analytical mind, without vouching for its infallibility:—

	Days of Labour.	Days of Idleness.	Days of Sickness.	Days of Drinking	Days of Pleasure.	Inferences, Remarks, and Destination.
English....	200	59	50	30	35	He generally keeps the Sabbath; and retires to Bath or Cheltenham a wealthy and superannuated invalid.
Scotch.....	265	..	50	50	..	Drinking his whisky punch at night, and living otherwise poorly, to shine hereafter in Auld Reekie.
Irish.....	200	..	50	50	65	Werk-en-Rust (the burial-ground).
French.....	200	..	40	10	115	He buys a title and estate in Flanders, or dies from drinking sour claret.
Dutch.....	225	30	20	100	..	He drinks drams, from sun rise to breakfast, systematically, and modifies the miasma without detriment to his business or constitution.
German....	275	..	20	50	20	A Lordship on the Rhine.
Spaniard...	100	100	40	10	135	Attached to the soil from whence he never removes.
Mulatto....	100	100	50	65	50	A premature death from drunkenness or its consequences, united to the evils of constant poverty and want.
Mestize....	100	125	50	50	25	
Indian.....	90	150	50	50	25	
Free Negro.	50	150	90	50	95	Dies at an advanced age from want.
Negro Slave	250	90	25	10	50	After ten or fifteen years of invalided ease, he dies of old age, having never known want.

If the European attains independence, his constitution is so much shattered, that he is unable to enjoy it. The life of the Creole Spaniard appears the pleasantest; and that of the Negro slave of the best moral and political tendency.

The intemperance of the European is frequent, but not excessive or of long duration; but of the others, though seldom indulged in, it is more prolonged and desperate

BYRON IN VENICE.

"What was Byron's appearance at this time?"

"Any thing but what I had expected from the portrait I had seen of the bard. The likeness the world drew of him was a fancy one. His figure was any thing but good. It was short, and devoid of symmetry; his voice was effeminate and without compass; and then there was an affectation in the way in which he modulated its tones. Shelley's was equally extraordinary, being what I should call a cracked soprano."

"Was Byron at that time the misanthrope *Childe Harold* would lead us to suppose?"

"The Byron of Geneva and the Byron of England and Italy were widely different persons *Certain* family affairs, and the dilapidated state of his finances, caused by a long course of extravagance, had produced in him a despondency sometimes bordering on madness. But he was suffering from wounded pride rather than hurt affections; from a morbid sensitiveness rather than a healthful sensibility. He had more of the misanthropy of the snarling Apemantus than the injured Timon—the difference between a hatred of his species and their vices. In fact, he possessed nothing of that within,

"Quod se sibi reddit amicum,
Quod purè tranquillat"

Never were there such different accounts as are given of his person. I have heard from some, that, as to his feet, one could hardly be distinguished from the other in make or shape."

"Much was done by Sheldrake towards straightening them. An Aberdeen schoolfellow of his told me, that when he was young they were both turned inwards. A Harrow woman said, that one leg was shorter than the other, and that he used to wear a patten on it at school. There seems to be as great uncertainty on this subject as on his character, which his biographers have found irreconcileable; in fact, he was a riddle, as difficult to solve as the Syphnx's."

"He had the character, when he left England, of being remarkably handsome; his complexion ruddy; his hair dark-brown, and glossy, and full of curls as the Antimous's, or Hyperion's; his forehead expansive; his eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression.

"If so, he must have much altered—marvellously. The greatest change, however took place in him in a few months at Venice, where I saw him in 1818. I should hardly have known him. The life he led there surpassed Rochester's Faublas's, and fitted him well for the Bolgi of the 'Inferno,' into which Dante plunges those immersed in such degrading pursuits as he then indulged in. As Chesterfield said of Bolingbroke, his youth was there distracted by the tumult and storm of pleasures in which he most licentiously triumphed disdaining all decorum. His fine imagination often heated and exhausted his body in celebrating and deifying the prostitute of the night, and his convivial joys were pushed to all the extravagance of frantic Bacchanals. His passions impaired both his understanding and character.

"Venice is a disagreeable winter residence, many of the palaces have no chimnies. The floors are mostly of stone, the cold intense, or the atmosphere surcharged with vapour. The advantage of the place in Byron's view of it was, that he could pass months there without being seen or known. The gondolas are like one another. Sometimes, it is true, he went to the conversaziones; but few Englishmen have the *entree*. The society of Venice is, however, perhaps, preferable to any other city in Italy. The women are, some of them, highly educated, and can converse on other topics than the weather, the opera, or the least Parisian fashion." * * * * *

"Of *the* sex he held very strange opinions, and had a horror of 'Blue-belles.' I remember his designating the female English society in the Italian towns thus—It consist of mothers with daughters in the despair of virginity, "out" for many seasons in London, and who having gone the round of Brighton, Bath, and Cheltenham, and other watering places, and figured next at race-balls, hunting balls, and that capital contrivance for match-making, archery-meetings, are now on the look-out to entrap some inexperienced youngster, raw from college, on a continental tour; old maids, who hunt in couples; Blue-stocking misses, collecting materials for books of travels. English women have all the same national propensity to quarrel; but on the Continent the points of contact are drawn closer, the sources of jealousy more abundant; this *amiable weakness* is called therefore into more continued exercise, and it is rare for any two families to remain a winter in the same city without breaking out into open rupture. Precedence is one of the great rocks on which they split. I once wrote to one of *your* compatriotes for the character of a servant. Her answer was, that she discharged him because he never would hand the tea to the ladies according to their rank. Of this vagrant tribe, I have a horror. And who has not?" * * *

"At Geneva, he was a great dandy, but his dress at this time remembled more that of some Bengalee officer in *mufty*, than an English nobleman His clothes were of a strange and any thing but a Stultz cut, and were quite innocent of a fit. He wore a green *redingote*, with metal buttons, hanging below the calf of the leg, whose nap betrayed considerable antiquity; a white waistcoat very short, from having shrunk in many a year's washing, sailor-like blue pantaloons, and between them and the waistcoat was appended an immense bunch of seals.

"His face, that was pallid and fleshy, betrayed no signs of a single hair, being closely shaved up to his ears, giving his visage an unmanly and unbecoming appearance, rendered still more so by the downward fold in his collar, and the lowness of his white cravat, that showed a considerable portion of his neck, of whose bull thickness he was not a little vain.—*Medwin's Angler in Wales*.

MISCELLANEA.

JOURNAL OF A BELGIAN LADY.—The rises generally about seven o'clock provided the children, who all sleep in her room, have permitted her to repose till so late an hour. Her toilet does not take long; a black long pettic oat be ing the only addition she makes to the cap and cotton wrapping gown in which she sleep. In this *equipage*, with one child in her arms, and half a dozen following her, she goes down to breakfast; which repast is often taken in the kitchen, and last, but a few moments, amidst cries and quarreling for slices of bread and butter and mugs of coffee.

This trouble over, the lady commences the toilet of her little family, an operation which she always performs carefully and neatly, and the children are despatched to school.

A general review of the mension follows, and woe to the servants if any candle ends of the preceding night have been burned too low; if a single grain of dust be visible on the furniture, or a cup broken, for crimes of this cast ever become the subjecs of most vehement reproach.

At length the bell rings for mass: a morning dress, not peculiar for its elegance, succeeds to the first costume; a black cloak and hood is thrown over it, and, with a basket on her arm, she repairs to the church, and from thence to make bargains and execute commissions.

This period, the happiest of her day, is prolonged till dinner. In the course of her peregrination she meets her acquaintance, and the most innocent little gossipings take place. It is now that she learns how much Mrs. Such-an-one gave beyond what she ought for a turbot; and, consequently, how very bad a manager she must be: while on the other hand, Mrs. Somebody is so stingy that she stands half an hour higgling about green peas; Mrs. A. has given her maid warning; Mrs. B. has a sick baby; and the Curè has made a visit at least half an hour long to Miss C.

And now the clock strikes twelve, and dinner leads every body home. The children are returned from school; the tumult and the din begin again; and the young ones contrive to render the dinner as miserable as the breakfast. This dinner, however, is eaten in a handsome room ornamented with mirrors, carpets, and so forth, but none of the thousand and one little prettinesses which constitute elegance and comfort. Every thing is handsome and correct, and every thing is heavy and gloomy. Its tenants know the wants of animal life, but little more; dinner is good and abundant, but the conversation—nought.

The meal ended, and the desert distributed among the children, peace is once more restored by their dismissal to school.

The lady then places herself at her window with her work, which she continues without interruption till she goes to vespers; after which she gives her children their supper and puts them to bed; then undresses herself, puts her hair into papillotes,

says her pr[illegible]
her spouse, an[illegible]
her servants in the[illegible]
band is never later t[illegible]
pears, a substantial suppe[illegible]
whole house is in a state of [illegible]

This life, with very few exc[illegible]
the ladies of———.

If their minds do not greatly impr[illegible]
plumpness and fresh complexions p[illegible]
that it agrees well with their constitutio[illegible]
can they wish for more? Of what use w[illegible]
be to them? A Fleming marries in order [illegible]
a housekeeper who will not cheat him, his [illegible]
punctually served, his children kept clean, and his stockings mended. He asks for nothing more, and is perfectly contented with this.

The poor folks in the North of Ireland of the name of O'Neill, have been gulled by some fellow who has been selling them pretended copies of a will by which 200,000*l.* is to be divided among the descendants of the great Phelim O'Neill. The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following particulars of the hoax.

"Some time in the course of last spring, a stranger entered a house of entertainment at Omagh, and, after resting and refreshing himself, informed the landlord that he had the charge of an important business, and produced some copies of a paper which purported to be the last will and testament of Duke Hugh O'Neill, Count of the holy Roman Empire, Generalissimo of the Spanish and Mexican forces. &c.; dated the 25th March 1770. Twenty thousand pounds are willed to purchase diamonds for the imperial crown of Spain, and twenty thousand more are bequeathed to the indigent clergy of that country; but the residue, amounting to the immense sum of two hundred thousand pounds is devised to the Roman Catholic descendants of Sir Phelim O'Neill's eldest son, Colonel Gordon O'Neill, the births of whose children are registered in the great parchment book of Londonderry, which is still in existence, and which was kept with great exactness during the period between 1642 and 1689. The stranger suffered copies of the will to be taken, on payment of half-a-crown each; and these, it appears, have multiplied with such astonishing fecundity, that there is not a hamlet for forty miles round Omagh that is not agitated by contending claims of the descendants of O'Neill. devout believers of the stranger's scripture, to this great legacy. The Peer at present representing this princely family seems not to have been taken into contemplation in the will, which restricts the property to Roman Catholics."

Charles the Tenth has bought the domain of Nachod, in Bohemia, for 2,500, florins. This estate was said to comprise more than 40,000 inhabitants, and to confer almost absolute sovereignty on its proprietor.

Since the biginning of this month, a measure has been introduced in Munich, which was never before thought of, viz. that all the French Journals which arrive here, except the *Moniteur*, must, before they are delivered by the Post-office, be sent to the Royal Board of Police for its inspection. There must be some reason for this increased jealousy of every thing inimical to despotism. On thing is certain, that the Royal blockheads on the Continent are doing all in their power to make the popular convulsion, when it does arrive dreadfully violent.

The Duke of Wellington is currently reported to have informed the Speaker, on a recent convivial occasion, that "none bat d—d fools would dream of the return of the Tories to power." But this sage doctrine does not consort with the vanity of the Chair, or with the particular yearning of its occupant for the Premiership. We think, however, that the Whigs are justly recompensed for inconsistently promoting Sir Charles Manners Sutton—a covert enemy— to the Speakership of the first Reformed House of Commons. His Majesty and Lord Melbourne would act wisely if they would show their moderate valuation of the political faculties of the Speaker by making him a Lord. We should as soon dream of a whale absorbing all the waters of the North Sea, as of Sir Charles Manners Sutton embarrassing a Ministry in the Upper House.—*Morning Chronicle.*

RELICTS OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY.—Between 200 and 300 tons of the bones of the horses, and amongst them some of the men, who were lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived and are arriving at Grimsby. These are the remains of the 30,000 almost famished horses, and the miserable men, who, as history relates, perished through cold in one night almost at the commencement of his retreat from that city which the flames kindled by the hands of the Russians had reduced to ruins and desolation.—*Stamford News.*

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.—LITHOTRITY.—On Wednesday last Mr. Castello performed this new operation for the comminution and extraction of stone without cutting instruments, at the Reading Dispensary, in the presence of nearly 50 of the medical gentlemen of Reading and the neighbourhood. Mr. Castello subsequently delivered a lecture on its origin and progress, explaining his improved mode of operating, and in the most liberal and unreserved manner satisfied the various inquirers. He mentioned that his personal experience of this operation had extended to more than 200 cases; the average number of sittings for each case 5; and the total number of applications of the instrument about 1,000. The great advantages of this operative art is its comparative freedom from pain, its safety, and its applicability to a great number of cases in which the old and dangerous operation could not be resorted to. The medical gentlemen present were much gratified with the grest dexterity and ability of the operator; and we may hail this improvement in surgery as one of the most splendid which the present æra has presented in alleviation of human suffering. We are happy to say that the patient walked to his home after the operation, is doing extremely well, and with the fullest prospect of complete recovery.—*Reading Mercury.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press,